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The Daily Commercial.

CITY ITEMS.

The Great Sale of Boots and Shoes, At panic prices, at 34 Market street, SOUTH & E ss, is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Housekeeping Goods,
Of all kinds, at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street

Sheetings.
4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, at Barker's, equally cheap.

Winter Dress Goods.
Winter Dress Goods, cheap, at Barker's, 39 Market street.

Gents' and Boys' Wear.
Gents' and Boys' Wear, cheap, at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street.

Shirting.
Yard wide, undressed, long cloth Shirting, 12½ cts. at Barker's, 39 Market street.

Heavy Brown Sheetings.
Heavy brown Sheetings, yard wide, 25 cents, at Barker's, 39 Market street.

Choice Prints.
New choice Prints, fast colors, 25 cents, at Barker's 9 Market street.

The Great Sale of Dry Goods,
At reduced prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 39 Market street, is deserving the particular attention of our readers.

Dress Goods.
Our entire stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods selling off, regardless of cost. Barker & Co., 39 Market street.

Oil Company.
Stockholders in the Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Company, are hereby notified that certificates of stock will be issued upon returned receipts and transfers, on and after Tuesday, February 7th, at the office of the Company, No. 37 Fifth street, D. M. Beck, Secretary.

Peace Commissioners from Richmond.
It is authoritively stated that Peace Commissioners are on their way from Richmond, and they have sent to Mr. Lincoln the points which they desire to consider. First, a recognition of the confederacy. Second, the assumption by the North of the war debt of the South. Third, the ordering to immediate execution of Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, the hanging of Admiral Porter at the yard arm, and final y a tribute to the principal "rebs" in the shape of an elegant Album, to be bought at PITCOCK'S, opposite Postoffice.

Late News Items.

The N. Y. bank statement shows a decrease of nearly half a million in loans, and an increase of $3,453,825 in deposits. The specie line is $765,322 above last week.

The Secretary of War has been informed that Gen. Grant contemplates negotiations with the enemy for a general exchange of prisoners at the rate of 3,000 per month, which is as fast as the rebels can deliver them.

Chicago is all alive and boiling over on account of an alleged attempt to perpetrate an enormous "Horse Railroad Swindle." Precisely what it is we don't know, but the entire population, the church, city authorities, the Board of Trade, which is the hub, are deeply excited. The press pay little attention to the peace question, deeming it secondary to the Horse Railroad.

A company has recently been organized in Cleveland, for working a portion of the Iron Mountain Range, on the south shore of Lake Superior, opposite La Pointe, in Wisconsin. The region appears to be distant enough to attract as much attention as that of Marquette.

Incautious Confession.

It is interesting to glance, at this time, at some of the incautious confessions of the Southern press during its first and premature joy over the repulse of the Butler expedition. The Columbia *South Carolinian*, in a long article, discussed the question, and clearly proved that "Sherman was foiled, for the first time by the failure of Butler before Fort Fisher. After describing the difficulties which would attend the march of our armies through South Carolina, the writer, who was evidently some military idea, continued:

"It would not have been thus and the federal armies taken Fort Fisher, and with it Wilmington. While we at Columbia and Augusta would have nothing to fear, Charleston would have fallen; Welden would have been in the enemy's hands in a few days, and the splendid federal combination would have been near a consummation with the appearance of General Sherman in the rear of General Lee. We have therefore much reason to be thankful.

"The great combination is now postponed, if not defeated, and if we have to suffer indeed we should do so cheerfully, because, to the benefit of the entire country, a serious danger to General Lee and his indomitable army has been averted. Wilmington in the hands of the brave General Bragg, General Sherman is compelled to strike General Lee by the route which we have indicated, which he will meet with many unforseen checks."

PENNSYLVANIA OFFICERS PROMOTED.—The following Pennsylvania officers have been promoted for gallant conduct and meritorious behavior on the battle field:

Major William A. Corrie, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain H. S. Thomas, promoted to Major in the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel J. B. M. Young, promoted to Colonel of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Major A. P. Duncan, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment; Major O. B. Knowles, promoted to Colonel in the 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry.

The following officers belonging to Pennsylvania, attached to the Regular army and the volunteer service, during the campaign in the 5th Corps, have been promoted by brevet, viz:

Capt. E. McKibben, to be be brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States army; Capt. Frank Cooley, to be brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States army; Capt. J. S. Fletcher, to be brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States army; Captains A. Williams and Thomas Ashbrook, of the 155th Pa. Volunteer (Corn Exchange,) to be brevet Majors, United States Volunteers; Captain W. Cashing, 91st Pa. Volunteers; M. B. Kinsey, 190th Pa. Volunteers; T.E. Carter, 187th Volunteers, to be brevet Majors, United States Volunteers; Adjutant C. S. Mand, 118th Pa. Volunteer; Lieutenant J. L. Benyon, 191st Pa. Volunteers; Lieut. L. Shaw, 56th G. McClibben, Lieut. G. McKibben, 14th regiment United States infantry, to be Captains by brevet.

WHAT FOLLOWS.—The National *Intelligencer* concludes an article on the peace conference as follows: But there is behind all of the din and dun of war an angel disclosed—"Heaven's Cherubim hors'd upon the viewless couriers of the air"—and he is seen in that attachment to the old flag which has caused the nation's heart to yearn for honorable and fraternal restoration, and which has inspired shouts of joy to go up from the throats of both the opposed armies over the announcement of the fact that a peace conference was to be held. And this is the grand triumph gained by the President through this attempt at honorable negotiation. He has thereby probed the heart of the whole country. We shall be one people still, thank God, despite the efforts of extremists and factionists in both sections. Heaven moves slowly to our eyes. More chastisement is in store for us, and we must humbly kiss the rod. But now more clearly than heretofore do we see both our duty and the end. What remains will be done in mercy and not in anger, in the spirit of sacrifice. For a brief time the war may rage with more fierceness and desperation than heretofore; but the hearts of the sections, nevertheless, will be nearing each other as never they have done since the outbreak of this rebellion. Unless Providence has decreed our destruction, unless our mission as a nation draws to a close, the opening up of a prouder day than the Republic has ever witnessed is not far remote. Meantime let every man do his duty. The watchword now is war for the sake of peace.

WHAT THEY WENT FOR.—The New York *Post* concludes its remarks on the Peace conference as follows: To us, it appears, we will say frankly, that the result will incite the rebels to a more desperate resistance, and that our government has shown more of good nature than of dignity, more of credulity than of wise and reasonable caution in conferring with the agents of the rebellion before they had laid down their arms. Mr. Lincoln and his Secretary of State made the journey to Fortress Monroe only to hear the old and oft-repeated demand of Southern independence, and to offer what had so often been offered by the President from Washington, generous treatment in case of submission.

Gifford was a scarse satirist. In a note to one of his satires he alludes to the case of "three Irishmen who went five miles to suck a bull and came back dry." We have too much respect for our Chief Magistrate to apply the anecdote to the party who went to Fortress Monroe on the errand which has been the theme of newspaper discussion for the week past, but we know that he is fond of an illustrative story, and for this reason may pardon us for closing our article with it.

A SUCCESSFUL BORE.—The arid waste of the Desert of Sahara, under the hands of enterprising Frenchmen, is to be clad with verdure, and water is to spring up in abundance to the surface wherever required. Five places are named where deep wells have been sunk on the artesian principle, and the result has been a flood of water to the surface, continuous and vast. Besides this, there is something for the sphynx, who, on his travels, has tasted only dried meat, dates, and dried fish, for fish have come to the surface of the stream, which flows from some mysterious source beneath the crust of the earth.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1865. NO. 127

FIRST EDITION.
12, MIDNIGHT.

FROM HARRISBURG.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Important Local Bills Introduced.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 7.

SENATE.—Mr. Connell read an act incorporating the Spanish Gold and Silver Mining Company. Also, allowing the Railroad Company to purchase branch or connecting roads at judicial sales.

Mr. Householder, a bill for the more impartial drawing of jurors.

Also, allowing the Western Transportation Company to purchase railroads bonds.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, three thousand copies of the Governor's recent letter to the President were ordered to be printed.

Great part of the morning's session was employed in debate on the bill preventing the exclusion of negroes from city cars. The bill was finally laid over for a third reading.

Mr. Graham presented a remonstrance of the coal dealers against the bill incorporating the American Miners Association, because it is injurious to their interest.

Mr. McCandless presented a petition of the trustees of the Methodist Church of Kittanning for authority legislative to sell certain real estate.

The bill permitting the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to alter their track in Beaver county passed. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following bills passed:

Authorizing A. A. Wilson to erect a ferry or foot bridge over Oil Creek, at or near Phillips Well, on Tarr Farm.

Also the construction of a bridge over Oil Creek, in Oil City.

The election of six supervisors of roads in Independence township, Washington county.

To enable the School Directors of Jackson township, Greene county, to levy a tax in one year sufficient to pay bonds issued by them to raise money to pay bounties.

To repeal the act to provide for the payment of bounties in the county of Butler, and a supplement so far as the same relates to Butler and Centre township.

To authorize the school directors of East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county to levy per capita tax to raise funds for bounties.

To incorporate the National Railroad Transportation Company.

To establish a ferry over the Allegheny at Horse Creek.

To incorporate the Lucesco Gas Company in Franklin.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Company, changing the name and increasing the number of shares.

A supplement to the act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Shaft Company, authorizing the increase of capital and changing the par value.

To incorporate the Titusville Water Company.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Aladdin Oil Company.

To incorporate the Johnstown and Ben's Creek Turnpike Road Company.

A bill authorizing Samuel Stock to erect a ferry or foot bridge over Oil Creek, at or near Noble's Well.

To incorporate the Keystone Trust Company for the transaction of general agency trust and loan business.

A supplements to an act to incorporate the Allegheny and Bald Eagle Road Coal and Iron Company, now known as the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe Railroad Company.

To provide for the subscription of undescribed stock of the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

To increase the pay of County Commissioners, Auditors, Poor Directors, Jurors and witnesses, in Mercer county.

A supplement to the act authorizing the borough of Manchester to borrow money.

To change the mode of precedure in actions of affray in Mercer county.

To incrence the compensation of Commissioners, Greene county.

To authorize the School Directors of Sharon, Mercer county, to borrow money, to erect a school house.

The act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Idaho Mining Company was defeated.

SENATE—Evening session.—The bill allowing soldiers to vote at townsnip elections, in certain inland counties, was passed.

Mr. Graham called up the act establishing the weight of coal in Pittsburgh at seventy-six pounds a verdpuds per bushel, and requiring persons to use bushelle scales. Passed.

The bill incorporating the Pigeon Creek Valley Turnpike Company passed.

Also the bill giving the Pigeon Creek Valley Coal Company the right to purchase and hold coal lands in Allegheny, Fayette and Washington counties.

The House was engaged all evening in debating the resolution ratifying the Constitutional amendment.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Intersting Diplomatic Correspondence.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON Feb. 7.

The first volume of the diplomatic correspondence, has been published, making 900 pages. It refers to affairs with Great Britain, but is not a complete record. It commences with a letter from Seward to Adams on the Alexandria case. It shows what passed between our Government and Great Britain on fitting out the Rappahannock and other rebel privateers. Peace are expressed in these letters, that these various acts may be the cause of diplomatic trouble.

Correspondence is next made to affairs between the United States and Canada, and after ward to the steps taken by various powers for the recognition of Maximilian. The correspondence relative to Ironclads built at Laird's shipyard, is given at length. Letters concerning the affair of the Chesapeake are then given. The business of blockade running is touched upon by Mr. Seward, and his objections given. Letters in reference to the appeal and dismissal in the case of the Alexandra are then given, and following them is further correspondence relative to Mexican affairs, and in reference to the troubles between Spain and Peru. Mr. Seward requests Mr. Adams to urge upon Her Majesty's Government the necessity of influencing the two countries in favor of conciliation on terms of justice and honor.

Our Prisoners in the South.

WHAT THEY THINK OF EXCHANGE.

They do not want Supplies sent Them.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Returned Union prisoners doubt the correctness of the statement lately put forth that there is to be a general exchange of prisoners at the rate of three thousand per month, thus requiring ten months to exchange the thirty thousand, and say if the rebels were not desirous of any immediate exchange it could be done in twenty days. The rebels are reducing the numbers of our prisoners at the rate of twenty-five per cent per month by starvation, and inducing them to enlist in their army in order that they may get food and avoid a lingering death. As to sending supplies or money, these returned prisoners say, though they know how much our poor fellows need both, they will send nothing of the sort for the reason that what is sent will never reach them.

A Fleet for European Waters.

Admiral Goldsboro to Command it.

NEW YORK, February 8.

The *Commercial's* Washington specials says Admiral Goldsboro is in this city perfecting the organization of the fleet for European waters. It is expected its composition will be such as to be highly creditable to the country. It will be composed of some of our finest and largest frigates which the recently naval successes have released from blockade duty, and possibly an iron clad, one of the larger class, may be added to it.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Missouri Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, February 7.

Both Houses of the Missouri Legislature ratified the amendment to the Federal Constitution with but two dissenting voices in the Senate, and four in the House.

The Confederate Scheme in Canada.

QUEBEC, February 7.

The debate on the Confederate scheme opened last night in Parliament. Attorney General McDonald made a long speech on the subject.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

HIS FORCE IN MOTION

Important Movement to the Left

The Affair Entirely Successful.

A Great Battle hourly Expected

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
February 5, 1865. }

The Army of the Potomac is once more in motion, and ere this dispatch reaches you the objects intended to be accomplished will have been not only developed, but the degree of success resulting will also, no doubt, be known by that time.

At three o'clock this morning the 5th corps, preceded by Gregg's cavalry, started on the road to Ream's Station. No force of the enemy was met on the route, but the roads, at various points, were picketed by cavalry, all of whom retreated as the column advanced. About noon the column reached Rovanitz Creek, over which a bridge of considerable length had to be constructed, occupying several hours. About 3 P. M., the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, under Maj. Hess, were sent out to make a connection between them and the 2d Corps, the 2d and 3d Divisions of which had gone on the Vaughan road as far as Hatcher's run, to demonstrate in that direction. On reaching the run the 1st Brigade of the 3d Division of the 2d Corps, charged and took the line of rifle pits on the west side, losing but few men. They advanced about a mile across the run, driving the enemy's pickets before them. There a strong line of breastworks was erected in a short time, making the position perfectly secure.

The Third Pennsylvania cavalry crossing a short distance south of the Vaughan road, advanced southward, and soon met a small force in ambush, which poured a sharp volley into our men, killing two, it is said, and wounding several, besides a number of horses. A part of the Third Division of the Second Corps here came to the support of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry and drove the rebels off, and soon after a connection with the right of the Fifth Corps was reported made. Up to this time very little fighting had taken place, the Fifth Corps scarcely engaged at all. The Second Division of the Second Corps, under General Smith, before reaching the run turned to the right and advanced in a northwesterly direction toward Armstrong's mill, but before going more than three quarters of a mile encountered and discovered in a strong position, and in considerable force, four divisions of General Gordon's being reported in the vicinity. Here some of our men erected temporary breastworks on a part of the line, while the balance had only time to throw up a few rails. All this time skirmishing was going on between the enemy and our sharpshooters.

About 4:30 o'clock the rebel batteries opened for the purpose of developing our position and strength, but no reply was made. The rebels at length appeared advancing in line of battle with a strong skirmish line thrown out in advance. Our men were kept lying down, and as they charged in handsome style across an open field they received such a galling fire as to cause the whole mass to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded on the field. After repeating the attempt and failing each time, it was said the rebels made a final turn the right flank of the division. Colonel Murphy, of the 69th New York, commanding the 2d Brigade, was ordered to change front to the rear on a swamp, and was fully prepared for such a movement. There again the rebels suffered severe loss as they attempted to break our lines. They were finally forced to give up, and soon after dark firing ceased, the rebels falling back to their works.

Our loss during the day was quite light, probably not over a hundred altogether, although the exact number is not known. Col. Murphy was wounded in the knee, not severely, while giving orders to his men. The Assistant Adjutant General, Lieut. McFarish was mortally wounded, and Lieut. Graham, of the 14th Connecticut, was severely wounded in the arm. Lieut. Wm. Tibbetts of the 19th Massachusetts, and Lieut. A. Bartlett, of the 14th Connecticut, were killed. One rebel brigade, it is said, was captured, and after being robbed, succeeded in escaping and reached our lines in safety.

The rebels have been very brave and daring as they repeatedly charged our lines, each time suffering heavily. We took about twenty prisoners, some of whom report having received orders not to fall back but to keep their ground, as they believed that our army was on the move. General Smith deserves much praise for the manner he handled his division, being himself present all over the field, watching closely the movements of the enemy.

We expect a fight to-morrow, with more decisive results than were obtained today. The weather to-night is clear and cold, and is just suitable for a movement in this country.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac says: Quite a fight occurred to-day on Saturday evening, near Appomattox, lasting from seven to half past nine o'clock at night.

From Cairo and Below.

Reported Evacuation of Mobile

CAIRO, February 6.

The steamer Mollie Able, from New Orleans on the 31st, arrived with a large amount of sugar and molasses.

The steamers Continental and Morning Star, from New York, arrived at New Orleans.

The reported evacuation of Mobile is confirmed, and the information implicitly. Five refugees who left Mobile on the 18th, arrived at New Orleans, stated that the evacuation commenced on the day of their departure. Heavy guns and ordinance stores were going to Selma by rail and water. Simultaneously with this movement a general looting and pillaging going on among the citizens of Mobile to escape which people was fleeing from the city by squads.

The hospital steamer January, from Eastport, Miss., with 507 sick, of Gen A. J. Smith's command, has arrived. Forty-eight were left at Island City hospital. In addition to this number. Twenty-one others were received on board at Eastport died since the 27th, most of whom were from the 2d Iowa.

The great Mississippi army is now divided and commanded as follows: Division of Mississippi, commanded by Major General Sherman; Military Division of the Mississippi, to consist of the Ohio, under General Schofield; Department of the Cumberland, under General Thomas, and Department of Tennessee, under General Howard.

Division of Western Mississippi, commanded by Major General Canby, divided as follows: Department of the Gulf, under General Hurlbut; Department of Arkansas, under General Reynolds; and Department of Missouri, under General Dana.

Division of the Missouri, commanded by Major General Pope, and divided as above.

On Saturday night the brewery of Theo. Brinkwith, on Cass Avenue, was burned. Loss, $10,000.

From Canada.

Passage of the Alien Bill Approved.

TORONTO, February 7.

A mass meeting was held last night at St. Lawrence Hall, called by the Mayor's proclamation for the purpose of condemning the Government for providing to refund the money taxed by the St. Albans raiders, and also for the passage of the alien bill. Amendments unqualified, sustaining the Government, were passed by a large majority.

INCOME TAX LISTS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Commissioner Lewis has written to assessor that it is entirely admissable for persons to make copies of income lists when exposed to public view. What use they make of copies of these lists the Commissioner says is neither the assessor's business nor his.

Constitutional Amendment Ratified by the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 7.

The Maine Legislature to-day ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. One hundred guns were fired in honor of the event.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, February 7, 1865.

The brick building, corner Chestnut street and Commercial alley, occupied by Coleman & Co., grocers, Joe. E. Elder & Co., and Garnett & Kimmell, commission merchants, and Clemens & Co., sailmakers, was burned last night. Loss about $300,000; insured for about $10,000. Clemens & Co. are the severest losers.

Important Arrests in New York.

NEW YORK, January 7.

Numerous arrests of recruiting officers, military officers, substitute brokers, Internal Revenue Assessors and others, connected with the recruiting business in New York, have been made here during the past few days.

Fernandina, Florida, a Port to Purchase Cotton, &c.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The Secretary of the Treasury has, with the approval of the President, designated the port of Fernandina, Florida, as a place for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account.

SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message Delayed.

Will be sent in as soon as Called For.

A HEAVY SNOW STORM RAGING.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IMPEDED.

Speech of Alexander Long.

He Bitterly Denounces the War.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The President's message detailing the peace negotiations was still further delayed to-day by the failure of the Senate to pass the resolution calling for it, John Sherman having objected. The Message will be sent in just as soon as it is called for.

A heavy snow storm is raging to-day and is believed to extend for Southwards, and must greatly interfere with the present or impending military operations.

Mr. Alexander Long delivered in the House this evening the speech recently referred to in these dispatches. The notoriety attaching to his former effort has caused this one to be awaited with great anxiety. The following are its main points:

He said he spoke for himself and was responsible for what he said. The war was wrong and would destroy both North and South. Wars for separation always succeeded. Patriotism has been a paying virtue under the Administration. For those opposed to the war was the bastile, and the mob was for geographical unity ended in disintegration. Wars for religious uniformity ended in religious division. No soldiers had ever fought better than ours had, but they could not conquer the South. Other sections would not secede if we let the South go, and the government could not be held together by force.

He had taken no part in the Presidential election. The war was either right or wrong, and there was but two sides, for or against it. The blood of our fathers shed for independence would rise up in judgment against us.

He went into a long argument on State sovereignty in reply to Gen. Garfield's speech. The United States is not his sovereign. The Federal Government was but an agent of the States, acting under limited powers. The States could revoke at will. The issue was independence or extermination. The rivers of blood led to no harbor of peace. They run through mountains of debt and valleys of crime, ending in the slough of despair. The gospel of peace had been exchanged for war. And like unto the letter of Sheridan.

He quoted Sheridan's dispatch of the destruction in the Valley. The religious commonly demanded the extermination of the Southern people. Such a demand would have been a stigma and a shame in the days of Alarye, Attilo, Sladan, Mahomet, Antsom and Paganism would blush to own it if this was christianity. The light of the gospel had not yet reached our shores, and we must wait until India sends her Missionary from the banks of the Ganges to correct us as Rome received the cross from the Barbarians of the North of Europe, which would allow the Southern people to be exterminated.

He said our debt was now larger than that of England, and the interest twice as great. England had three times as much property for taxation as we had, and her people were oppressed and ground down to the earth to pay the interest on the debt. It was not in the pay of the soldier, who got low bitter, but was to be seen in accounts for lucifer matches, tooth pick, the Odyske rial, and similar discoveries.

At the last session he had fallen under the censure of the House for expressing his opinion on the war. Nothing had since occurred to cause him to take a different view. The Ermine of the judge, and the person of the legislator, are helpless before the bayonet of the successful soldier, led on by military glory. Alexander, Cesar and Napoleon had always started from the field to be applauded. Look where he would he saw demoralization of society. Was it out of such material gentlemen expected to erect the arch of a reconstructed Union and a violated Constitution. Noartificers were equal to the task. The Union was gone, never to be restored. If the gentleman could point out anything from the wreck they must abandon the war, recognize the independence of the South and begin the work of reorganization anew in the spirit of the men of 76.

He closed by saying that it was the last time he would raise his voice in debate in the Capitol. In looking back he felt a satisfaction in the efforts he had made to stay the effusion of fraternal blood.

Little is known beyond the official and Associated Press accounts of the late operations of the Army of the Potomac.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

The Assault on Hon. W. D. Kelley.

Report of Committee of Investigation.

Presidential Tribute to a Soldier's Widow.

Rights of Negroes in Street Cars,

Army and Fortification Appropriation Bills.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

The House Select Committee to-day, made an elaborate report, setting forth all the facts and evidence concerning the assault made by A. B. Field upon Representative Kelley, on the 5th. They fully confirm the newspaper statements published at that time. The report of the Committee is reserved for future action.

Mrs. Bushnell has been appointed Postmistress at Sterling, Illinois, on the following order of the President:

Mr. Lincoln has presented to me all the papers in her case, and finding Mrs. Bushnell as well recommended as any other, and she being the widow of a soldier who fell in battle for the Union, let her be appointed. [Signed,] A. LINCOLN.

The following has been passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-six to ten, amending the bill concerning the Metropolitan Railroad Company. That provision prohibiting any exclusion from any car on account of color, already applicable to the Metropolitan Railroad, is hereby extended to every other railroad in the District of Columbia.

Yesterday eighty-seven guerrillas of Moseby's, White's and Kincheive's gangs were taken from the Old Capitol Prison and sent to Fortress Monroe for safe keeping.

The fortification bill passed by the House today appropriates about five millions, among others for Fort Wayne, near Detroit.

The army appropriation bill, as passed by the House, appropriates about five hundred million dollars.

Persons Liable to the Draft in New York City.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

It is ascertained that about 40,000 persons whose names have been enrolled for the draft in this city, cannot be found, besides a very large number of those found are exempt by age, &c. Additions are being made, however, of new names, and it is thought there will be found from 80,000 to 100,000 persons liable to the draft in this city.

SNOW STORM AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 7.

A severe snow storm commenced at noon, and continues, with a prospect of a heavy fall. There is a high wind from the East.

Arrival of Union Prisoners.

BALTIMORE, February 7.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived from Fortress Monroe yesterday with 1,100 Union prisoners including several officers.

New York Money and Stock Market.

EVENING BOARD.

NEW YORK, February 7.

The sales at Gallagher's Exchange this evening were: Gold, 213½; New York Central, 138¼; Erie, 76; Reading, 109; Old Southern, 89½; Rock Island, 95⅝; North Western, 35½; North Western preferred, 65¾; Fort Wayne, 94¾; Cumberland, 47¾. Stocks very dull. Gold not active; sales after call at 213¾, at which rate it closed.

From Late Rebel Papers

Active Operations to be Commenced by the Yankees.

The Confederacy will soon have Brighter Days.

THE ARMY OF SLAVES.

The Importance of Charleston.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, February 7.

The Richmond *Whig* has an editorial on the coming campaign. Indications are that the enemy intend to take a very brief respite this season. From fugitives we know they are weaker than they have been at any one time since McClellan led his magnificent army up to the gates of Richmond. But they know they will be relatively less weaker in the coming spring months. We may conclude that the Lieutenant General intends to recommence active operations in a very short time, probably soon enough to act in concert with the movement that Sherman has undertaken in South Carolina. We have reasons to believe both of these commanders will find themselves overmatched by superior Generals now controling the Confederate armies.

The *Enquirer* has a long editorial on the war, and it is very confident the Confederacy will soon have brighter days. It says already the appointment of Gen. Lee has worked important results. The army has been increased in morale, which is equivalent to actual reinforcements. That morale has extended beyond camps and is leaving its impression on the mass of the people. Admiral Porter from Washington, and denounces the talk about throwing the Confederacy under French protection.

In the rebel Senate, on the 3d, the bill for putting negroes in the army was discussed.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, favored employing negroes as servants, but not as soldiers. He said negroes in the army would be the worst of soldiers in the field, and destroy strength, and that the people and army opposed the plan.

Mr. Burnett said if the time came he would favor putting negroes in the field, but was doing nothing more at stake than negro slavery. The subject was laid over.

In the rebel House Mr. Akins, of Tennessee, offered a resolution authorizing the government to purchase and put in the field 100,000 negroes. Said negroes when purchased to be the army of who may volunteer within three months one slave to be its sole state property, free from all claims whatever and only to be taken away in case the soldier deserts.

The House adjourned without action.

The Charleston *Mercury*, in an article upon the importance of Charleston, says: What steps may be taken in the coming spring campaign we do not know. It appears to us plain that here is the point to fight. Not that we have not other points and every State where the enemy advances, but that here is the point at which to arrest our steps, to land forces from all stations where they can be taken away in case the soldier deserts.

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The defensive shaft has been replaced, and the vessel is now, or will in a very short time, be ready for service. Her guns will be placed upon to perform. Allegations have been made as to the steering qualities of the vessel. Upon this point the *Mercury* says that, with ten thousand regular tars on unavoidable deck in all the iron-clads of England and France, no vessel afloat, iron-clad or other, responds to the helm more promptly and well than does the vessel in question.

The London *Times* of December 24th, publishes an account of the trial trip of the iron clad ram of the new British iron clad Achilles. Under a full pressure of steam this vessel attained the speed of fourteen knots an hour. The dictator requires but two. The Achilles requires for her turning a circle of three thousand feet, the latter seven hundred and fifty. Neither of the latter is not the entire failure which he alleges. I beg to say to him and to this House, in connection with what he has said with reference to the Dictator, that he is entirely at fault. If I remember correct y, the gentleman alleged that she was built for a sea-going vessel; that she cost an untold amount; that she is unsapable of taking coal across the ocean; that her speed is not over five knots an hour; that she is entirely unworthy to be considered a sea going boat; that in her first passage from New York to Fortress Monroe she broke down; and that she lies to-day a helpless hulk. Now, as I said, the gentleman will be glad to know that upon all these points he is entirely mistaken. She has the speed of 14 knots. She is armed, it will perhaps be some satisfaction to him to know that, although she was furnished to the Government by the contractor and the builder, the amount which the Government paid for the ship was less than it would now be obliged to pay for her engines alone; that

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner Fifth and Market streets, second and third Station, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

The Peace Conference.

That there has been no inconsiderable amount of masking throughout the peace business, is evident from the variety of reports afloat. Although the almost universal belief, backed by semi-official out-givings, is that the conference at Fortress Monroe developed nothing but the fact, that peace is attainable only through prosecuting the war, the conviction is adhered to in well informed quarters that the gentlemen representing the rebel side, having returned to Richmond only for instructions, will either return or be heard from, and that consequently the business is not yet 55 in sight. What they carried with them to Richmond was the assurance and the conviction, that peace was attainable only through the supremacy of the Union, either acknowledged fully now, or established by our armies at an early day. JEFF. DAVIS can take his choice, but he must do it soon.

It is said that the rebel gentlemen declared that submission would provoke civil war in the South. The proof establishes quite the reverse. At no time have there been so many desertions from LEE's army as now, the weekly average being about six hundred. Since the capture of Fort Fisher and the closing of the port of Wilmington they have become more numerous; and deserters and refugees all represent that the feeling of discouragement prevails extensively and is gaowing constantly in the South. This is corroborated by the Atlanta correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch*, who says: "It is folly to attempt to disguise the fact that there is very great discontent in this State and in South Carolina and North Carolina. With trifling exceptions there is no disposition on the part of the people for a reconstruction of the Union, but candor compels me to say there is wide and deep-seated dissatisfaction at the management of public affairs, which, if not timely checked, threatens to produce the gravest disasters. * * * That great discontent does prevail, and that it threatens, like a cloud overcharged with electricity, to vent itself upon the nearest object—possibly upon the cause itself which now engages every patriot's heart—there is not the shadow of a doubt. The opinion here expressed has not been hastily formed." With such a feeling prevalent among the people, with desertion from the army alarmingly on the increase, and with our armies closing around Richmond, no amount of will on the part of the leaders can stem the tide.

The North is relieved from a depressing apprehension by the breaking up of the conference, and it will be glad to know that there is to be no renewal, except on the single condition of submission without qualification or extenuation.

DON'T BELIEVE IT FAILED.—The New York *Tribune* don't believe the peace conference failed. It holds to the belief that "there was a free and earnest, though courteous discussion; and then the conferees separated, to report what had been proposed and set forth to their associates at Washington and Richmond respectively. Such we judge to be the substance of what passed at the interviews in question; and we are quite willing that those who think otherwise should stigmatize the result as a failure, so long as they permit us to enjoy our adverse opinion." The *Tribune* believes in "early peace," but can't "even guess just how or when it will come."

It is stated as a curious fact, in connection with the new process of making paper, that the discovery of the new process is an Austrian one, and so much cheaper is it even in Austria, where rags are lower than in this country, that the husks are imported and the paper made from them is used exclusively by the government. About ten months will probably be consumed in bringing from Austria all information as to the process and the models of the machinery—which American ingenuity will doubtless improve upon—at the end of which time there will be in the market better paper than the great majority of publishers now use, at not more than half the present prices.

A FACT CONCERNING FORT FISHER.—Among the prisoners captured at Fort Fisher, and now held at Fortress Monroe, is a son of ex-Governor Pratt, of Maryland. We learn that he freely admits that Gen. Butler could have taken Fort Fisher on Christmas day with little or no resistance. The whole garrison at the time of his reconnoissance of the fort did not exceed five hundred men, and when he withdrew and commenced to re-embark, the whole affair was viewed with surprise and gratification. To make an earnest defense of such an immense work with a garrison so small was deemed impracticable.

SCARCITY OF SMALL ARMS.—The appeal by General LEE, for small arms, his first act as Commander-in-Chief of the rebel armies, amounts to the important confession that a scarcity exists in the South. Now that blockade running has been so far stopped that there is no certainty of obtaining a supply from neutral England, the fact is one of much significance. A poor prospect, one would say, for the closing struggle.

THE QUOTA OF PHILADELPHIA REDUCED.—Through the efforts of a committee, Mr. FEY has been made to comprehend an idea, and the consequence is the quota of Philadelphia has been reduced 3,143, the number to be furnished being 8,360. This action should encourage other cities and districts to insist on justice being done.

THE fact that there exists a surplus of female population in Massachusetts is engaging the attention of the Legislature. It is proposed to encourage emigration to the West. In the same connection it is an interesting fact that one branch of the Ohio Legislature has been debating the proposition to elect a female one of its clerks.

THE soul of old JOHN BROWN, which has been "marching on" for some time past, is said to have commenced moving at the double quick, on the passage of the constitutional amendment.

A LETTER dated Panama, January 26, says:—The steamship Costa Rica on arrival, Aspinwall from New York at 2 p. m. on the 22d inst., after a very rough passage. Among her passengers we notice the name of Major General Sickles, who comes out on important business connected with the Government. He will remain here, probably, a couple of weeks, and then proceed to Bogota, and afterwards to Lima, and elsewhere on the coast. It is more than probable the General has instructions to investigate the management and profits of the various Legations and Consulates, so as to give the President some idea of who ought to be retained and who removed, as there will, no doubt, be many aspirants for some of these offices, particularly for that of Panama, which, now that the healthiness of the place has been pretty well established, and the Consulate well known to be an easy and lucrative one, will have a good many people seeking for it.

THE Richmond *Enquirer* concludes an article on the proposed arming of the slaves as follows:

Happily, with the rejection of the public courage and the patriotic dedication of all our means to the great purpose of freedom, no such ultra measures is now necessary. The repeal of the slaveholder's exemptions, the abolition of Post Quartermasters and Commissaries, and the recommendation to dedicate all the cotton, tobacco and specie of the country to the pay and subsistence of the army, are all measures which will greatly strengthen and encourage our people and soldiers. We await the result of these measures, in which we have great confidence. Should ulterior measures be necessary, we are convinced that the wisdom and love of freedom inherent in the people of the South will inspire them with the courage necessary to any measure essential to honor and independence.

A quicksilver mine has recently been discovered in the streets of Valparaiso, Chili. Its richness is yet undetermined, from the fact that several houses being over the lead, which prevents the vein being traced.

The New Tax Law.

The necessity of a thorough revision of the tax laws of the State has been felt for several years, and some efforts have been made to accomplish it; none, however, reaching far enough, or aiming to establish a comprehensive and harmonious system, based upon principle and operating equitably.

The new tax bill, recently reported in the Legislature, and printed, is noticeable as being a step in the right direction—it aspires to the dignity of a system, and though it may need some modifications, it is, in our opinion, as near to perfection as any initial act of a great reform can at once attain. It has not grown up, like JONAH's gourd, in the night, but is the fruit of the legislative discussion and investigation of the past two years, aided by comparison with the existing regulations of sister States, and above all, by observation of the working of the United States revenue laws, which may be regarded as the perfected wisdom of the whole country.

I suppose it is too much to ask that leading journals should know some little of that which they attempt to discuss, or should at least know enough to exclude from their columns the ignorance and folly of incompetent contributors. Some writing, writing to one of the Pittsburgh papers, makes several objections to the new tax bill, among which the gravest is, that "it is big enough of itself to make a considerable book!"

It certainly is not singular that an act which provides for the faithful return of all property within the State, its assessment at its full value, the imposition of equal taxes, and their speedy and economical collection, should be somewhat voluminous. Existing legislation upon the same subjects, is so scattered, under a hundred titles, through volumes of general and local acts, that it is impossible almost to find it—it is so inadequate, contradictory and obscure, that no one can understand what it means; and the greater portion of it is a dead letter. Whoever would condemn the new bill because of its length, should attempt to collate the tax and license laws of the State, now supposed to be in force, and he will soon find that the new system has as greatly the advantage in point of brevity as in every other particular.

Objection has also been made to the oaths required in making the returns of property for taxation, yet it seems to me, that if returns are made at all, the citizen who makes a true report of his property will not hesitate to swear to it, and no one but a scoundrel can possibly object to the oath. *Cæteris paribus*, the man who will lie, will swear to it, but when a naked lie subjects him to no penalty, and a false oath may be prosecuted as perjury, he will very much dislike to be sworn.

The great fault in our existing tax laws is the insufficient, negligent and fraudulent assessment of property. Upon this point the Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, a reliable authority, may be quoted as follows:

"Of course I have stated that the valuation of property of all kinds in our State, including money at interest, tax on offices, &c., is one-third less than in Ohio, and two-thirds less than New York, it must be evident to every one that property in our State is either assessed at a mere fraction of its value, or else that a very large portion escapes taxation altogether. From the facts which have come under my observation, I am satisfied that a large number of our wealthy citizens escape taxation almost entirely, by reason of having their wealth mainly, if not exclusively, in bonds and mortgages, stocks and other securities, which rarely fail to return for taxation, and which cannot be discovered by our assessors under the present system of throwing an unjust and unequal amount of taxation upon real estate and other tangible property."

This fact, as every one knows, and the evils flowing from it have been intensified a hundred fold in the last few years. Sluggish and timid men, with no idea away its value in the eye of the assessor, while active industry brings what it possesses into the light, and the latter bears the increased burden of State and county taxes, and the enormous load of municipal debt incurred because of the war. In addition to this the general government imposes upon manufacturing and commercial enterprises the odious burden of National taxation, so that there is great danger that the business prosperity, which has thus far sustained the credit of the Government, will suddenly fail, dragging everything else into the pit of ruin.

Our existing tax laws, instead of fostering industry, actually discriminates against it, and in some branches of manufactures, the capital employed is taxed specifically, not once, but twice, or thrice, in addition to which it pays doubly, for capital not employed in business which escapes the assessor and is not taxed at all. Our legislators, for instance, have the absurd notion that associated capital has some different character from that employed by individual enterprise, and seeing it engaged in conducting large operations, they forget its extraordinary risks, assume that it makes extraordinary profits, and proceed to impose upon it doubly redoubled taxes, whether in the shape of lands, coal or ore mills, which are the basis of stock, then the stock and then the dividends, if it should be so fortunate as to have any. There are numerous manufacturing and mining companies in the state, which are really but general partnerships with perpetuity, and should be so regarded, yet they have been annually robbed in the manner above stated, to such extent that while developing the resources of the State, and contributing vastly to its wealth, they have themselves made no profits commensurate with their great investments and great risks, or have been wholly impoverished.

The new tax law remedies this, along with many other intolerable grievances. It taxes *property* according to its *value*, no matter in whose hands it may be. It will diminish the rates of taxation by a discovery and true assessment of all values; it will benefit the poor without injury to the rich; it will impose upon wealth an equitable share of the burden heretofore borne almost wholly by industry, and in the end it will extinguish the State debt, principal and interest.

The city of Pittsburgh has little idle wealth. Whatever it possesses is employed in business or peopled to more senses than one, and not hidden from the assessor. It is deeply interested in the adoption of an equitable law, such as that which Senator BIGHAM so ably advocates. It may be obnoxious to the censure of the knave, and the wit of the fool, for what good thing escapes them, but the better class of citizens who know that reform is needed will be heartily in favor of it.

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THE GROUND OF FAILURE.—The Washington *Chronicle*, which has been doing the organ-grinding on our side to the peace conference, has an article on the failure thereof, in the course of which it is said: Ours is the period for large thought and sublime magnanimity. Hence, when Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward proceeded to meet the Southern Commissioners, we honored them for their manliness and their liberality. Although they did not fulfill the expectation of the friends of the Union, they nevertheless achieved a substantial victory. Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, ex-Justice Campbell, &c., have before this said their case before the Southern people; and these people have heard, or must soon hear, that their leaders would consent to nothing but the recognition of the rebellion. We are of course unable and unauthorized to say how much Mr. Lincoln was willing to concede. Suffice it: the only condition to honorable peace seems to have been declined by the rebel Commissioners—that condition being the restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to the laws of Congress. Could a better picture be laid before the deluded and despairing Southern people, Could they have the foolishness of their rebel politic rulers and the meager magnanimity of President Lincoln in a brighter mirror? We assert that there is not a man or woman in the South who has ever really believed that the people of the free States would agree to make peace on the basis of a separation of the American Republic. What, then, must they, its fighting Southern men and the starving Southern men and women, think of leaders who refuse to compose our great troubles, unless Mr. Lincoln agrees to sunder and surrender the American Union. The first effect of this decision will be to unite the North and to divide the South.

THE MILLS IN LOWELL.—The Lowell (Mass.) *Courier* says:

"Middling cotton last week touched eighty-two cents. If any of our mills had been stocked with a full supply of cotton when it fell from its highest point to this sum, enough of the capital would have been swept out of existence by the fall to cripple the works to say nothing of the loss to stockholders in dividends. No such loss has come upon any manufacturing corporation in our city, but each one is now able to resume work with an undiminished capital, and with a more complete than ever before.

"Lowell has not, in fact, suffered to any great or serious extent. It is true most of the cotton mills have stopped manufacturing for a longer or shorter time, but not stopped improving their means and capacity to manufacture. The woollen mills have been in constant operation as they never were before. Several have furnished steady employment to a large number of hands, and manufactured goods to an immense amount. Some of the cotton mills have changed part of their works to woollen, and are now starting up their cotton machinery."

Provost Marshal Dodge.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

From a sense of justice to a loyal man and accomplished officer, I am induced to trespass upon your space. Your Harrisburg dispatches and correspondence have reported the action of the House of Representatives of our State Legislature upon a communication received from the Secretary of State, in regard to the official action of Major R. I. Dodge, Assistant Provost Marshal General of the Western District of Pennsylvania, in refusing to furnish certificates of exemption to those citizens who put in substitutes under the State draft of 1862. We are told the resolution asking the Secretary of War to have the matter investigated, and either compel Major Dodge to do his duty or else relieve him, and put a competent and faithful officer in his place, caused a spirited debate, which was participated in by Colonels Alleman, McClure, Glass and others, and was finally passed by a large majority. It was not until I saw the Philadelphia *Press* of Friday that I was able to form any idea of the nature of the Secretary of State's communication. That paper gave it, and it appears the complaint is this: The State draft for nine months was conducted under the direction of our Assistant Adjutant General, furnished by the General Government. After the draft was over there were a number of papers found in the room which had been used by this Assistant Adjutant General in the State Capitol building, from which it appeared that numerous persons had put in substitutes under that draft, for the term of three years. These papers had been presented to Major Dodge, and he refused to officially receive them. As various citizens who put in substitutes, and whose names were on these lists, had applied to the Secretary of State for duplicates of exemption, and as the papers were not officially in his possession, he could not grant their requests; he therefore desired the Legislature to take action in the matter. In compliance with this message, Col. Alleman introduced his resolution. During the discussion which followed, Mr. McClure was particularly severe upon Major Dodge. I wish to call the attention of those who have suffered in this matter, to the manner in which they have been wronged, and leave them to form their own opinion whether they have suffered most from the official action of Major Dodge or Col. McClure. The latter was the Assistant Adjutant General furnished by the General Government to conduct the draft, and if twenty-five hundred citizens put in substitutes, through his office, the General Government should have been informed of it. But it seems the papers proving the fact were left lying in the room he had used as an office, and were afterwards "found" there. It is charged by Mr. McClure's supporters that the names and these transactions took place in 1862. Major Dodge was not made Assistant Provost Marshal General until about the 1st of August, 1864, and as nothing was said by the Secretary of State about these papers having been submitted to his predecessor, we are to infer that their lies in the fact that they first came into the office, after being lost for two years, and after various other drafts had taken place. Of course I know that is folly. If there is reason's for refusing to receive these papers, but it seems to me the Department at Washington was the proper tribunal to have them presented to the State authorities. And after Mr. McClure's strange and unaccountable carelessness in *losing* the papers, one would have supposed he would have remained silent in the matter, or else acted the part of a generous man and taken the blame which must belong to him.

Major Dodge has the confidence of the authorities at Washington, and well has he earned it. A native of South Carolina, he used his talents and other securities, which they fail to return for taxation, and which cannot be discovered by our assessors under the present system of throwing an unjust and unequal amount of taxation upon real estate and other tangible property."

This fact, as every one knows, and the evils flowing from it have been intensified a hundred fold in the last few years. Sluggish and timid men, with no idea away its value in the eye of the assessor, while active industry brings what it possesses into the light, and the latter bears the increased burden of State and county taxes, and the enormous load of municipal debt incurred because of the war. In addition to this the general government imposes upon manufacturing and commercial enterprises the odious burden of National taxation, so that there is great danger that the business prosperity, which has thus far sustained the credit of the Government, will suddenly fail, dragging everything else into the pit of ruin.

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A very clever trick to secure the aid of England and France is the resolution upon the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, provided the North would consent to the independence of the South. This is nothing more nor less than a threat to Europe made in the hope that it will frighten France, at least into taking sides in the quarrel of the South.

The bill of Senator Wilson, introduced on Saturday, provides that "no person shall be excluded from travel upon any railroad or navigable waters of the United States on account of color, or by reason of any State law or municipal ordinance, or of any rule, regulation or usage of any corporation, company or person, whatever; and colored passengers shall be subject and amenable to the same laws, ordinances, rules, regulations, and usages, as all white passengers, and any corporation, company, or person, offending against the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction in any court of the United States, be punished by a fine not less than $500, or by imprisonment not less than six months, and no law or regulation herein contained shall interfere with any executive order made under the laws of the United States.

The State.

The dwelling house of Smith Hamilton, Allegheny township, Beaver county, together with all its contents, including $30,000 in Government bonds, was burned to the ground on Tuesday morning of last week. Loss about $1,500.

In a suit brought to recover from a husband the amount of a debt contracted by the wife before marriage, a Philadelphia Alderman, on Saturday, gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff, the Alderman stating that his judgment was based on an old decision in Pennsylvania. The claim was paid with costs.

Edward Davy, Barney Gallagher and William Brady, convicted of having attempted to vote on forged naturalization papers, have been sentenced in Philadelphia, each to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned nine months.

Prominent citizens of Erie are about to make application to the Legislature for a charter incorporating a passenger railway company, with a capital of $80,000. Erie is becoming enterprising.

An oil well is being sunk on Seventh street, in the city of Erie, and is now down two hundred feet. Prospects flattering.

Captain Rodgers, of the Iroquois, arrived at Buenos Ayres in the early part of December, and found the Ranger, supposed to be a rebel privateer, in port. He anchored between her and the open sea and at last accounts was keeping a close watch upon her. The Ranger is of ninety tons burthen, and a complete steam pleasure yacht. The notice of the English Admiral has been called to the matter, and it is probable that no movements of the Ranger will be made without being well understood. She entered port as a British vessel.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

The scheme started in the North Carolina Legislature for the calling of a Convention of the Governors of the states to deliberate upon the existing crisis, failed for want of the proper support in both Houses. A proposition for a Convention of the North Carolina was also made and failed for the same reason.

It is understood now that the call for the production of the Blair correspondence will be allowed. The Radicals are in fair better feather since the return of Mr. Lincoln, as they are being continually agitated and excited by rumors of peace. Ladies and gentlemen, it is the cry of "peace, peace—when there is no peace." I don't regard immediate peace as being half so good as permanent peace. Applause.] In the first place, I utterly dread and should regret a compromise, a peace that should be coaxed and persuaded, and that the Government should get it, so that all men should be in doubt who was obliged, the party of rebellion or the party of authority. I think the Government of those sovereign United States ought to have its authority and majesty so vindicated in this matter that the world shall see that the Government compels it. [Long continued applause and cries of "that's the doctrine." I think, secondly, that the odious, dishonoured and dishonouring guilt of this slaveholders' war demands before God and mankind such a terrible settlement that not even Calathe himself would dare, for the next one hundred years, to raise another civil war. (Great applause.)

I am willing to see this work got through in righteousness, but I am not willing to see it got through in a sneaking compromise. (Applause.) To the men who say to you that the South had many things and that we must try to soften their fall, I have no sympathy. The moment they will say, as men, before the nation, we have made a mistake; we lay down our arms," I will go as far as any man, then, to soften their fall—to bring back the prodigal son—I would even run, as the father in the Scripture did, seeing him afar off, run and throw his arms about his neck and welcome him back, but not with his husks in his hand. [Applause.]

I hold that the South has violated the law of justice, the law of humanity, the law of allegiance, the law of fidelity, the law of blaspheme God and His creatures, and so great a wickedness never was done with so much cruelty and with so much deceit and lying; and now I hold that they are bound to make an open, public retraction, and their punishment is to be such as to stand before the world as the legitimate punishment of ignominious and unpardonable transgression. [Applause.] It may cost us a little more money—it may cost us a few more children—it may cost us a few more weary months' sailing on this turbulent sea of blood. What then? I am for one willing to give my own and my children's blood if that be needful to my country a legacy of freedom, unstained by treachery in the future. [Applause.] Oh! you talk about peace, and I know, as the Lord God knows, that this must end—slavery has got to hang on the gibbet. [Applause.]

The Attorney General is sure of his neck, and the three executioners, one with one hand on one shoulder, and another with a hand on the other shoulder, and the third examining the fatal gibbet—not these officers of the law—let Grant and Thomas and Sherman [applause] point out the path, while our men stand expectant, sad and sorrowful there should be further crimes, but thankful there is retributive justice. I have no sympathy for the men who run towards slavery, and ask that anything may be done to soften his fall. [Applause and cries of "No softening—no softening."] ["Blair, Blair."] I call no names. No cruelty but justice—justice to the outraged country—I demand it in the name of a government—I demand it in the name of twice a hundred thousand innocent men who have split their blood for nothing, if we have a patched up compromise. Let the procession go on! [Great applause.]

Southern statesmen said, and they were correct, that their day had passed unless one of two things could be done; they must increase the number of slave States, or break up perpetually and perpetually. They tried the first and failed, and then they tried the second and thank God they failed there, too. [Great Applause.] So then this conflict began, and we stand to-day making the sublimest manifestation the world ever saw. In these times war is bad, and that it is impossible to portray the dreadful sufferings which flow from it but when we consider the vastness and amazing example this is going to be to other nations I say not that within 100 years were so many benefits gained as have been by this war. [Applause.]

BOTH Houses of Congress have agreed to the joint resolution that the electoral votes of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, shall not be counted next Wednesday for President and Vice President of the United States. To be placed on the ground that none of them were in a condition to vote on the 8th of November last.

Mr. Beecher on Peace.

Henry Ward Beecher spoke in the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, January 31, on the question of the day. On the question of peace he said:

If you will indulge me, I will make a few remarks on the question of peace. Men now are being continually agitated and excited by rumors of peace. Ladies and gentlemen, it is not my idea of peace, [Cheers] "there is no peace." I don't regard immediate peace as being half so good as permanent peace. Applause.] In the first place, I utterly dread and should regret a compromise, a peace that should be coaxed and persuaded, and that the Government should get it, so that all men should be in doubt who was obliged, the party of rebellion or the party of authority. I think the Government of those sovereign United States ought to have its authority and majesty so vindicated in this matter that the world shall see that the Government compels it. [Long continued applause and cries of "that's the doctrine." I think, secondly, that the odious, dishonoured and dishonouring guilt of this slaveholders' war demands before God and mankind such a terrible settlement that not even Calathe himself would dare, for the next one hundred years, to raise another civil war. (Great applause.)

I am willing to see this work got through in righteousness, but I am not willing to see it got through in a sneaking compromise. (Applause.) To the men who say to you that the South had many things and that we must try to soften their fall, I have no sympathy. The moment they will say, as men, before the nation, we have made a mistake; we lay down our arms," I will go as far as any man, then, to soften their fall—to bring back the prodigal son—I would even run, as the father in the Scripture did, seeing him afar off, run and throw his arms about his neck and welcome him back, but not with his husks in his hand. [Applause.]

I hold that the South has violated the law of justice, the law of humanity, the law of allegiance, the law of fidelity, the law of blaspheme God and His creatures, and so great a wickedness never was done with so much cruelty and with so much deceit and lying; and now I hold that they are bound to make an open, public retraction, and their punishment is to be such as to stand before the world as the legitimate punishment of ignominious and unpardonable transgression. [Applause.] It may cost us a little more money—it may cost us a few more children—it may cost us a few more weary months' sailing on this turbulent sea of blood. What then? I am for one willing to give my own and my children's blood if that be needful to my country a legacy of freedom, unstained by treachery in the future. [Applause.] Oh! you talk about peace, and I know, as the Lord God knows, that this must end—slavery has got to hang on the gibbet. [Applause.]

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General Intelligence.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* asks how the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company has disposed of that portion of a Pennsylvania statute which reads: "No corporation, other than such as shall have been organized under the laws of this State, nor shall any foreign Government, Potentate or Power, hereafter acquire and hold any real estate within this Commonwealth, directly in the corporate name, or by or through any trustee or other device whatever, unless specially authorized to hold such property by the laws of this Commonwealth." (Pardon's Digest, page 1,120, Sec. 4.)

A bounty-jumper deserted from Gallop's Island, Boston harbor, last week by unloosening his irons. A girl who visited him had a key made which fitted the padlock of the irons. When she kissed him at parting she managed to transfer the key from her mouth into his without being detected.

On Thursday of last week, Captain A. V. Carlisle, Deputy Provost Marshal of Carroll county, Ky., and a lieutenant and private of the 55th Kentucky volunteers, were surrounded by a gang of Quantrell's guerrillas, while dining at a house twelve miles back of Carrollton, and compelled to surrender. The rebels promised to treat them as prisoners of war, but had not proceeded more than fifty yards from the place of capture when Captain Carlisle and his comrades were tied and then shot. When literally riddled with balls, and their heads terribly mutilated by being beaten, apparently with the butt ends of guns.

A correspondent writing from Tampico says: The Mexicans, who were at first much influenced with the intervention, now begin to see the fatal mistake they have made. The Emperor, in fact, exists now only in name in Mexico. His power is a shadow, not a substance. He promulgates decrees only to be treated with contempt by the French military chiefs. Out of the city of Mexico he is powerless. His dominion extends no further than the length of the bayonets which surround him. Indeed, I know of no man so much to be pitied this day as poor Maximilian, whose sudden elevation to the so-called empire of Mexico will be as suddenly snatched from him. He has set his foot upon a mine, which, when sprung, will leave no traces of the great political drama got up by the great Emperor of France, and performed with such meagre success by poor Maximilian.

About three years since a newly married man of Youngstown enlisted as a soldier, and was soon after reported killed. After awhile the widow received what she naturally considered as confirmatory news of her husband's death, and applied for back pay and pension, and indulged a second time in matrimony. In a short time after her marriage, her former husband returned, having been a prisoner since his reported death. But he was not as easily disposed of as Uriah, for he knocked down his rival, and appropriated his long lost bride.

The people of Florence, Italy, have been somewhat excited over the the theory of the eye of a dead person retaining the image of the last object presented to it in life. They became interested in this idea, which is not a new one, from examining enlarged photographs taken of the eye of a murdered woman, in which was discovered, it is said, the assassin, killing the dim outlines of the human face, and many fancied they could readily recognize in the features of a man who has been previously charged with the murder. But many scientific and artistic gentlemen who have carefully examined the pictures are unanimous in their inability to arrive at such a conclusion.

A few days since we published the fact of a horrible murder at Woodstock, Michigan, a returned soldier named Bivins having murdered his father, mother and wife. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* thus refers to the murdere after his arrest: "Charity bids us hope that insanity and not human depravity promoted the deed. He distributed among the neighbors around him at Grafton a number of photographs, written as follows: 'David L. Bivins, murderer of his wife, father and mother.' The handwriting and printing are fiendish, and the hands in the blood of three ties of relationship, the nearest and dearest on God's earth, is an index to the heart, but two days after, he is genteel in appearance, and handsome in form and feature. His apparel was neat, tasty and even fashionable. His hair was finely and artistically curled hair and delicate black mustache, and he wore the kid gloved hand, he looked more the dandy than the fiendish murderer that he is."

A colored man was recently elected Alderman of the Second Ward of Austin, in Nevada. He was opposed by a white man, and that he was the candidate of the Democratic party.

There are 366 church edifices, of all denominations, in the city of New York. Of these the Episcopalians own 60, the Presbyterians 56, the Methodists 55, the Catholics 32, the Baptists 29, the Dutch Reformed 22, the Jews 24, and the rest are variously distributed.

Personal.

A. D. Richardson, Esq., lately escaped from Southern captivity, announces that he will be prepared after the 10th instant, to deliver a lecture entitled "Twenty Months in Rebel Prisons."

It is reported that United States Marshal Murray, of New York, has been removed.

Major General Heintzleman, who has been sojourning in Wheeling for some months, has been ordered to Cairo, for which place he left on Monday.

Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of Great Britain, has not been made a baronet by the Queen, as has been published far and wide, at least so he says himself.

The testimonial to Charles S. Porter, the veteran actor and manager, which took place in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, on the 27th ult., netted the beneficiary $2,300.

The last surviving son of the famous Ali Pacha, of Janina, has just died at Scutari. Since the tragic end of his father he had been receiving a pension from the Porte, which, with a small estate he possessed, would have enabled him to live at his ease. But Ismail Pacha, he deprived himself of common necessaries, was clothed in rags, and walked barefooted. He died miserably in a house falling to ruins.

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The Peace Conference—Its Beginning and End.

The conference opened, as we intimated on Thursday that it would open, with reminiscences of the old Washington life and inquiries after common friends and acquaintances. Stephens was worn, and had a look of anxiety and weariness. This justly should be imputed to the disease which unceasingly says and wastes the vitality of the ablest and bravest of Americans. Hunter was in fine condition, and lofty and confident as of yore. Campbell, too, was in old self. All were marked with strength, assurance of the future, and consciousness of power. There was in no one of them a trace of suppliance; not one was in look, word or carriage a suitor for peace.

The salver of the Plenipotentiary from Africa bridged the passage over topics of kindly and p

The Daily Commercial

Our Advertising Terms--A Change.

The following are the sole terms on which new advertisements will be inserted in the COMMERCIAL from this date. Existing contracts will be carried out as previously agreed to:

TEN CENTS a line each time for solid advertisements, and the same rate for the space occupied by displayed advertisements.

TWENTY CENTS a line each time for headed notices under Local or City head.

No advertisement inserted for less than twenty-five cents a time.

CITY MATTERS,

☞ For additional local see first page.

Academy of Music.

In addition to the many reasons which make it desirable for a wealthy and intelligent community to possess suitable accommodations for the higher class of musical and operatic entertainments, there is another view of the subject which cannot fail to strongly recommend to all reflecting men the project of erecting in this city an Academy of Music.

It is estimated that there are upwards of ten thousand pianos in Pittsburgh and immediate neighborhood, which at four hundred dollars each represent the sum of four millions of dollars. Take two learners at sixty dollars per year for each piano and we have the further amount of twelve hundred thousand dollars—all of which is invested in the acquirement of a musical education.

The question arises, then, are we receiving anything like a fair equivalent for this enormous expenditure? Is it possible to realize a corresponding benefit with the means *now* at command? The answer is emphatically in the negative.

An eminently practical and utilitarian community like ours cannot but regret that so much money should be inefficiently applied—that the one step needed should not *sooner* have been taken. As the case now stands, we are paying twice as much, in proportion, for our music as any large place east or west, and simply for the want of an efficient high school of music, and academy, which, while it will be a valuable addition to our city's attractions will furnish the means for the higher cultivation of the taste and style in our young students, and generally tend to elevate the standard of musical appreciation in our midst.

If it be deemed indispensable for the student of the arts of painting and sculpture to copy after the recognized masters, how much greater the necessity for such a course in the case of music; for while nature herself furnishes the former with the best models, the art of music remains on totally isolated ground, and is the copyist of nothing whatever in the natural world.

It were unnecessary at this time to speak of the moral and refining influences of the "art divine"—its beneficial effects upon the heart and intellect and its adaptation to every situation in life.

Whilst the *Marseillaise* and the *Star Spangled Banner*, fire the heart with patriotic ardor, and nerve the arm to deeds of valor and heroism—the simple strains of *Home* will call up the sympathetic tear, and the solemn harmonies of *Old Hundred* will subdue, as by magic, the rude passions of the soul. Whether on the battle field or in church—in joy or in sorrow—at home or abroad, the influence of music is equally potent and irresistible. From the cradle to the grave she is our faithful companion and consoling friend. Surely such an art deserves to be fostered beyond the mere purchase of a piano and a few quarters of instructions.

Now in regard to the best means for accomplishing the desired object, there can be no doubt that a well conducted Academy of Music, with its elevating and stimulating influences, is the present need. The possession of an elegant, comfortable and well constructed Hall, equally adapted to seeing and being seen, will attract hither the best musical talent of the country.

We, also, shall have our season of opera; and while we are enjoying this most delightful of entertainments, we shall furnish the young with an opportunity for repaying, by increased artistic proficiency, the outlay incurred in their musical education.

CROTCHET.

PITTSBURGH SANITARY COMMISSION.—Contributions received during the month ending January 31, 1865:

Soldiers' Aid Society of Tallacavey, 8 comforts, 11 arm slings, 23 muslin shirts, 8 flannel do.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Frey Chapel, 3 quilts, 55 yards bandages, 4 handkerchiefs, 2 quarts elderberries, 3 ounces lint, 1 can apple butter, 1 roll of dressing cloths.

Soldiers' Aid Society of South Shenango, 4 lbs. dried fruit, 8 dressing gowns, 15 muslin shirts, 16 pairs woolen socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Fairview, lot of dried elderberries, lot of dried apples, sack of hops, lot of bandages and lint, 3 pair drawers, 4 shirts, 1 quilt, 8 shirts, 1 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Erie, Pa., 5 cans blackberries, 6 cans jelly, 1 can raspberries, 2 lbs. dried currants, 4 do raspberries, 3 jars currants, 1 do tomatoes, 1 do blackberries, 1 jug currant gin, 4 bottles currant gin, 1 can blackberries, 1 can cherries, 2 cans tomatoes, 2 cans raspberries, 6 jars and bottle old wine, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 30 lbs. dried apples.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Espyville, 6 quarts elderberry wine, 2 lbs. dried currants, 15 do do apples.

Hebrew Ladies Aid Society, Pittsburgh,—2½ flannel shirts, 24 pairs men's drawers.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Sharon, Pa—1 pillow, 1 pair slippers, 6 pillow slips, 15 shirts, 9 pairs drawers, 51 towels, 10 comforts, 101 rolls bandages, 7 rolls old muslin and linen, 12 packages compresses, 36 handkerchiefs, 10 boxes, 7 magazines, 1 package papers, 1 bucket saur kraut.

From Little Girls' Soldiers' Aid Society, Sharon, Pa—4 cans apple butter, 1 can preserved apples, 4 cans tomatoes, 1 can peaches, 5 cans pickled cabbage, 3 cans spiced apples, 1 jug currants, 1 jar elderberries, 1 pound farina, 11 pounds dried apples, 1 package papers, 26 handkerchiefs, 81 towels, 21 pillows, 181 compresses, 18 rolls bandages, 17 magazines, 2 sheets, 1 pillow case, lot of old linen and muslin, 1 pound corn starch, 1 pound farina, 1 pound coffee.

Soldiers' Aid Society, Reidsburg—24 muslin shirts, 2 flannel do, 2 comforts, 2 gallons blackberries, 2 bush dried apples, 2 pairs socks, 10 lbs ll oz butter, 10 lbs papers corn starch, 3 quires paper, 3 packages envelops, 10 papers chewing tobacco, 1 dos palm soap, 1½ doz combs, 1 doz pen holders, 2 doz pens, 1 doz cakes honey soap.

Soldiers' Aid Society, New Brighton—3 comforts, 3 wrappers, 5 shirts, 11 pairs drawers, 33 towels.

W. N. Ogden, Pittsburgh—21 lamps for Western Pennsylvania hospital.

A. H. Childs & Co., Pittsburgh, 100 lbs. No. 1 flax batting.

Mrs. Shaffer, Shirland, Pa., 5 dozen pickles.

Miss Burns, Shirland, Pa., ½ gal. vinegar, ½ bus. dried apples.

Mrs. Schulz, West Lebanon, 1 sack dried apples, 1 do. do. berries, 2 pair socks.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Curllsville, 17 arm slings, 9 flannel shirts, 5 cotton shirts, 2 pairs muslin drawers, 17 towels, 13 pairs socks, 17 bdkefs, 4 bundles rags, 1 pkge lint, 4 pillows.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Clarion—14 pairs drawers, 1 double wrapper, 6 woolen shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of New Brighton, 13 shirts, 7 pairs drawers, 56 towels, 8 bdkefs, 4 arm slings, 1 pkge dried fruit, 5 pkgs papers, 3 jars fruit.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny City, 13 flannel shirts, 9 pairs cotton flannel drawers, 1 muslin shirt, 7 arm slings, 6 pairs socks, 4 rolls muslin, 1 pair mittens, 1 roll of papers.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Kittanning, 5 pairs drawers, 1 can tomatoes, 1 do cherries, 1 piece muslin, 1 package reading matter, 1 [illegible] towels, 14 lbs. dried apples, 11 comforts made from material furnished.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Minersville and Center Avenue, 54 arm slings, 24 shirts, 16 pair drawers, material furnished.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Brownsville, 26 comforts, 33 shirts, 26 towels, 19 pillow slips, 10 handkerchiefs, 2 pair slippers, materials furnished for comforts and shirts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of East Liberty, 25 comforts, material furnished.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickleyville, 71 flannel shirts, 16 arm slings, material furnished.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Connellsville, 8 comforts, 7 sheets, material furnished.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Newton, 7 double comforts, 18 single comforts, 1 lot lint, material furnished for comforts.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Allegheny City, 15 muslin shirts, 9 flannel shirts, 16 pair muslin drawers, 1 pair mittens, 25 pair canton flannel drawers, 1 roll of linen, 1 box lint and bandages.

Miss Smith, 60 arm slings.

Soldiers' Aid Society of West Newton, 26 comforts, material furnished.

Soldiers' Aid Society of Sewickleyville, 38 arm slings, 88 flannel shirts, material furnished.

SHIPMENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JAN., 1865.

Under-clothing, &c.		Articles of diet and sanitation.	
Woollen shirts	2,078	Dried fruit, lbs	620
" drawers,		Cans fruit, cans	2,115
pairs	989	Containing 8,200 quarts	
Pillows	7	tomatoes, &c.	
Comforts	803	Extract beef, cans	32
Towels	764	Can milk, cans	24
Woolen socks, prs	750	Sour krout, galls	268
Handkerchiefs	110	Butter,	1,438
Pillow cases	301	Catsup, bottles	300
Sheets	11	O.R. Whisky "	
Arm slings	606		
Sponges	870		
Bandages and lint	333		

DISBURSEMENT FROM THE ROOMS DURING THE MONTH.

Woollen shirts	198	Crutches, pairs	4
" drawers, prs.	170	Lot of tobacco,	
" socks	107	Lot of lint and bandages,	
Handkerchiefs	20		

Gen. Grant has caused a letter to be addressed to Dr. Bellows on the subject of exchanging prisoners, in which he says that "every exertion is being made to effect a general exchange of all prisoners now held North and South. Owing, however, to the difficulty of moving large bodies of men in the South, the reason of the bad condition of their railroads and other highways, much delay will be experienced before our prisoners can reach any places where we can receive them. Every exertion is also being made to release and exchange civilian prisoners at the earliest moment practicable. Supplies or money packages for prisoners in the South can be sent to them directed care of Lieut. Col. John E. Mulford, Assistant Agent of Exchange, Fortress Monroe, Virginia."

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they will be convinced. Many will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite sets of teeth, from $12 to $15, for superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Missouri and Illinois, Commissioned by the Governor and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c. To be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 1809 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sn18:6m

☞ CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one fourth of all who are born in the United States, have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints, yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases as Dr. *Taylor's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Heeding prompt removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration, causes the lungs

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au18

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

O. A. HENDLEY, Pres. | J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Hours Daily at 10 O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS FEB. 7, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5-20	109 00	.....
do 10-40	102 00	.....
Gold	200 00	.....
Steubenville Scrip (Contractors)	.....	50
Butler county 6s	70 00	.....
Fort Wayne	90 00	.....
Connellsville R. R.	12 37	.....
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R.	.....	10 00
Exchange Bank	78 00	.....
Citizens Bank	85 50	.....
Mechanics	.....	85 00
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	.....	80 00
Third National	117 00	.....
Dalzell	8 62½	.....
Acme Oil	.....	30 00
Columbia	.....	83 00
Pat-Ilus	.....	4 50
Oil Basin	9 00	.....
Germania	.....	5 10
Eldorado	.....	2 00
Oil Creek and Cherry Run	4 25	.....
Cherry Run Central	2 00	.....
Merchants'	.....	53
Ritchie	.....	1 15
Cherry Run & Pit Hole	.....	1 02
Pittsburgh and Philadelphia	.....	1 90
Cherry Run and Pittsburgh	.....	1 89
Paxton	.....	5 25
Tack Petroleum	4 00	.....
Pittsburgh and New York	1 50	.....

SALES AT BOARD.

$2000 10-40's	103 00
$12 000 Certificates	98 00
500 Shares Cherry Run Central	2 25
500 " Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 10

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

[REPORTED BY CLARKSON & CO., BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

The market is steady at yesterday's advance. Caldwell, 6¾. Densmore, 5¼ to 6⅝; Dalzell, 8½ to 8¾; Eldorado, 1¾; Noble and Delamater 5¼ to 6; Senaca, 3¾ to 4; St. Nicholas, 4 to 4¼; Curtin, 14 to 15. Gold, 2.13.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

We present below a long list of transactions at the People's Stock Exchange, which is to-best evidence we can give of the increasing interest in these sales. This popular Change continues to be well attended and stocks maintain their buoyancy. Oil Creek and Cherry Run touched a high figure, but was mainly offered at $8 00. This stock is regarded as among the most solid in the market. There was a good deal of inquiry for Federal and it sold at a material advance. The sales of this evening were as follows:

400	Federal		1 25
500	McAboy		1 00
500	Rynd Farm		5 25
800	Cherry Run and Pitt Hole		99
200	do do do		1 00
200	do do do		1 00
200	do do do		1 00
600	Federal		1 00
200	Horseneck		90
200	Ohio Valley		1 45
1000	Oil Creek and Cherry Run		4 70
250	Phillips		3 10
200	Pittsburgh and Philadelphia		1 85
100	do do		1 85
100	do do		1 85
100	do do		1 85
100	do do		1 84
100	do do		1 87
1000	do do		1 87
100	do do		1 84
100	do do		1 84
500	do do		1 84¼
800	do do		1 84
2	shares Ritchie		1 03
100	do do		1 03
100	do do		1 05
800	do do		1 04½
200	do do		1 02
200	do do		1 05
200	do do		1 04
200	do do		1 03¾
200	do do		1 03
200	do do		1 05
200	do do		1 05
200	do do		1 05
200	do do		1 05
200	do do		1 05
200	do do		1 05
800	do do		1 03
200	do do		1 05
800	do do		1 02
500	do do		1 93
200	do Union Laurel		1 90
250	do Cherry Run and Pit Hole		70
100	do Oil City and Cherry Run		4 90
800	do Western Pennsylvania		47 50
1500	do Tarr, Story and Cherry Run		1 10
100	do do do		1 10

—The following are the closing quotations at the People's Stock Exchange:

	Off.	Asked.
Banner	82	1 00
Central Basin	1 00	1 10
Cherry Run Central	2 15	2 19
Cherry Run & Blood Farm	1 02	1 05
Cherry Run & Pittsburgh	1 35	1 45
Columbia	80	83
Culbertson's Run	1 75	1 85
Dalzell	8 75	9 50
Dueck Creek		29 00
Fuller	90	95
Fleming and Blood	8 50	8 30
Iron City	65	1 00
National		1 50
National Refining and Storing	10 10	
Oil Basin	9 75	10 00
Oil City and Pittsburgh		2 00
Paxton	2 00	2 20
Ritchie	60	75
Tack Petroleum, of N. Y.		4 50
Tarr, Story and Cherry Run	1 09	1 10
Mingo Coal		15 00
Pittsburgh and New York		1 50

—The regular weekly auction sale of stocks at McIlwaine's Rooms, this morning, was well attended. The transactions were limited. The following sales were made:

15 Citizens' Bank	82 12½
16 Allegheny Bank	82 75
25 Allegheny Gas Company	57 25
7 Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R.	13 00
100 Ross	1 65
500 Ross	1 66

—The New York import entries of the past week, including the dry goods table in our last paper amount to $2,586,959, against $4,245,302 same time last year. The export clearances of domestic produce amount to $5,416,609, against $8,171,842 same week last year. The export of specie amounts to $285,497, against $463,000 same week last year. The customs for the week are $1,294,046. The receipts of cotton, coast-wise and by rail, are 3,942 bales.

A movement is being made among the Western railroad companies to increase the rates of transportation. They base their intentions on the following schedule, showing the advance in price of every article of railroad consumption as well as labor:

	Prices in 1860.	Prices in 1865.
Trail per ton	$45 00	$135 00
Railroad spikes ₰ lb	3½	10
Splice bars	4½	7½
Splice bar bolts and nuts	6	9½
Screws	55	1 20
Bar iron, common	2¾	9
Bar iron, refined	8	10
Spring steels	7¾	19
Cut nails per 100 lbs	2 85	8 00
Nuts per lb	6¼	15
Locomotive tire	12	40
Sheet copper	28¾	65
Pig tire	85	64
Car Wheels, each	14 50	30 00
Caraxles, per lb	5¼	10½
Crank axles	22	45
Coach springs	3½	7½
Sheet iron, common	4	11
Fire box iron	5½	14½
Rivets	9	9½
Iron flues per foot	28	62½
Railroad ties (oak) per 100	84 00	55 00
Cedar posts	8 50	17 00
Wood, per cord	2 50	7 00
Coal (Blosburg) per ton	4 88	18 00
Lumber (fencing) per M	7 50	20 00
Lumber, pine joists	8 50	21 50
Lumber, com'n boards	8 00	24 50
Lumber, clear and plank	26 50	62 50
Lumber, clear flooring	18 00	47 50
Lumber, oak car	13 00	40 00
Pine lumber	9 00	30 00
Car oils (per gallon	57½	1 30
Waste cotton, per lb	8	40
Engineers, per day	1 75	3 25
Conductor, per month	42 22	79 25
Firemen, per day	1 69½	1 75
Brakeman	1 16	1 45
Common labor	1 77½	1 75
Carpenter labor	1 34	2 22

—The dry goods market, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, attracts not only the attention of the trade, but consumers watch its movements with much more than usual interest. While the recent large sale by Myers & Claghorn, in this city, went off with much spirit, and 10 to 12 per cent. above the lowest New York rates, but few of the purchasers went to that city; Boston took some, but the bulk was sold to merchants near Philadelphia, and to buyers from the West. Though we have reached to nearly the end of the first week of the last winter month, we are informed that the spring business in dry goods at New York, which is the chief centre of the trade, can scarcely be said to have commenced. The principal business of the month has consisted chiefly of forced sales by the jobbers at a considerable concession from cost, while the purchases from the commission houses and importers have been merely nominal. The commission houses appear to have come to the conclusion that they must moderate their views respecting prices, and are offering their goods at lower figures. The jobbers, however, cannot be tempted to buy anything beyond small parcels to provide for the immediate demand. The manufacturers of cotton fabrics are discounting production, and the consequence is that, although the receipts of cotton are increasing, there is no corresponding augmentation of the supply of goods, and cotton, being thus kept down in price, is sent abroad. When it will realize relatively higher prices than here.

The following figures exhibit the condition of the banks of Wisconsin at the commencement of the present year compared with the returns made December, 1, 1864:

	Dec. 1, 1864.	Jan. 1, 1865.
Circulation	$2,691,372	$2,565,518
United States Securities	1,091,400	1,073,500
Wisconsin State Bonds	1,300,300	1,314,300
Bonds of other States	243,780	243,780
United States Treasury Notes	102,905	125,327
Specie	10,764	8,066

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865.

BUSINESS.—A general inactivity has taken possession of every department of trade. The sales for some days have been few and far between. There is a large difference between the views of buyers and sellers, one or the other must give way before large sales can be effected. The weather continues changeable with a fair prospect of more good sleighing. On the wharf a fair amount of activity was perceptable. Steamboat men generally entertain the idea that navigation will be resumed forthwith and are making preparations accordingly. Boats are receiving for all points. The steamer Bayard, for the Parkersburg and Kanawha oil regions, will cut loose this day at eleven a. m. She has a fine cargo on board and will be full of people. The Kenton is announced to leave today, positively, for Louisville—so says Captain Dunlap. The Olive, for St. Louis, has a good cargo on board. The Argonaut No. 2 is about ready to take her departure for Cincinnati. The packets Columbia and W. H. Osborn are receiving freight for St. Louis and will leave on Saturday. The Pilgrim is the only boat loading for Nashville. She will have dispatch. The packet Golden Era, from Portsmouth, will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to that port on Thursday. Below will be found the sales that came under notice:

HAY—There were no receipts at the scales, the weather being unfavorable. We have no transactions to notice, and prices were nominal. Baled Hay was held at $30@40.

HIGHWINES—The market was not active. We note sales of 30 bbls, from store, at $2 25 per gallon.

APPLES—The market has not been active for some days, the stock on hand being limited. Sales of 100 bbls at $4.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was restricted to lots for home purpose. Wheat was steady at current prices, and red, sold from wagon and at depot at $2 10; white, $2 15@2 20.

OATS—Were in fair demand, with sales of 150 bushels at 85c.; 200 bushels at 86c., and 300 bushels, from store, at 88c.

RYE—The market was firm, with sales of 1,000 bushels at $1 75, delivered.

BARLEY—The market contained more sellers than buyers. We quote nominally at $1 50 for spring, and $1 60 for fall, per bushel.

CORN-MEAL—The supply was up with the demand, and prices have been uniform for some time. Sales of 48 boxes Western Reserve at 2½@2¾c. in bbls, choice, at 2½@2¾c.

SALT—The market continues steady. We note sales of 100 bbls at $3 00.

DRIED FRUIT—The market contains a fair supply. Among the transactions were 100 bush pples at 13@13½c ₰ lb. Peaches—15 bbls at 28@ 30c ₰ lb.

FEATHERS—The market has exhibited no particular change for some days past. Sales were confined to parcels to meet the wants of the home market. The supply was up to the demand. Extra Family—Sales of 50 bbls at $16 50; 100 do at $16 50@11; 40 do at $10 75; 75 do at $11; 60 do at $10 90; 8 do choice at $11.

POTATOES—The market was firm with a good local demand. Among the sales were 2 bbls at 42c; 3 do at 45c, and 2 do chalce at 48c. From store the usual advance was obtained.

EGGS—The market was steady with regular sales at 35c.

BUTTER—The market remains steady with a good local demand. Shoulders 21@21½c; sides clear 25c, ribbed 22½c; sugar cured hams 21c.

RICE—We note sales 10cs Rangoon at 13c.

Bids for Furnishing Commissary Supplies.

On last Saturday afternoon, the United States Commissary at this post, Major McReely, in accordance with his advertisement, opened the proposals received for furnishing supplies for the subsistence of Army armies. No awards were at once made, but all these are the first bids received since the close of the packing season, we print them entire:

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

20,000 lbs at	22 50	6,000 lbs at	$22 14
20,000 "	22 75	20,000 "	23 24
20,000 "	22 50	15,000 "	23 00
10,500 "	23 00	20,000 "	23 00
15,000 "	24 00	20,000 "	23 00
7,000 "	22 34	20,000 "	22 00
7,000 "	22 24	20,000 "	23 00
2,000 "	22 50	20,000 "	23 00
Total			270,000 lbs.

BACON SHOULDERS.

50,000 lbs at	$18 50	15,000 lbs at	$19 00
50,000 "	18 25	14,000 "	18 75
12,000 "	18 25	50,000 "	18 75
15,000 "	19 25	50,000 "	19 25
15,000 "	19 00	51,000 "	19 00
10,000 "	19 00	25,000 "	19 00
10,000 "	19 00		
Total			383,000 lbs.

BACON SIDES, CLEAR.

20,000 lbs at	22 75	50,000 lbs at	$23 50
47,000 "	22 50	40,000 "	23 00
9,000 "	22 75		
Total			166,000 lbs.

BACON SIDES, CLEAR RIB.

20,000 lbs at	$21 80	10,000 lbs at	$21 80
50,000 "	20 20	80,000 "	21 75
25,000 "	21 00	30,000 "	21 00
50,000 "	21 00	230,000 "	cash 21 00
10,000 "	21 40	50,000 "	21 50
25,000 "	21 75	50,000 "	cash 21 00
100,000 "	cash 21 00	50,000 "	21 50
100,000 "	21 93	12,000 "	rib 20 00
Total			837,000 lbs.

EXTRA MESS BEEF.

300 bbls at	$22 00	474 bbls at	$23 25
500 "	9 00	120 "	25 25
500 "	2 00	138 "	22 50
120 "	22 25	175 "	19 00
500 "	22 00		
Total			2,614 bbls.

RECAPITULATION.

Sugar cured hams	270,000 lbs.
Clear sides	166,000 lbs.
Clear rib sides	825,000 lbs.
Rib sides	12,000 lbs.
Extra mess beef	2,614 bbls.

The total amount of sides, rib, clear rib, and clear offered, it will be seen, was 1,003,000 lbs.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Bids at St. Louis.

The United States Commissary at St. Louis has issued proposals for bids for the following supplies—bids to be opened on the 8th instant:

150,000 pounds sugar-cured hams, now, packed in barrels, tierces or boxes of 250 pounds each.

300,000 pounds good quality clean, dry sugar, in barrels full head-lined.

2,000 bushels of Chain, family fine dry salt, 60 lbs. to the bushel, in barrels thoroughly coopered, and full head-lined.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

FEBRUARY 6.—The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle are small this week, reaching about 700 head. The demand is good, and prices rule advanced 1@2c ₰ lb, with sales of extra at 10@11c ₰ lb, the latter for choice; fair to good at 9@10c, and common at 4@5c ₰ lb, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

3 J Seldonridge, Lancaster co., 17@18.
100 Gust Shomberg, Western, 15@20.
80 J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 17@20.
147 H Chain, Pennsylvania, 15@19.
60 M Ullman, Chester county, 17@19.
20 E McFillen, Chester county, 18@19.
120 Hathaway & Kirk, Lancaster county and Ohio, 16@19½.
108 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 19@21.
100 James McFillen, Western, 18@20.
17 B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, 18@18½.
56 P. McFillen, Chester county and Western, 18@20.
20 Christy & Brother, Western, 15@18½.
23 A. Kennedy, Chester county, 15@19.

Sheep—The demand is good, and prices have advanced; about 4,000 head arrived and sold at from 10@12c ₰ lb, gross, as to quality.

Cows are rather better; about 100 head sold at from $35@75 per head, as to quality.

Hogs—Prices are without change; about 1,800 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from $17@19 the 100 pounds, net, as to quality.

Cincinnati Provision Market.

The Provision market is still rather lifeless, beyond the filling of a few regular orders and a little moving of mess pork at $37@37 50. The steadiness of holders here continues to keep this above all other markets in the country.

Lard will not bring over 21c, though it would be hard to buy at less than 20½.

Bulk Meats are dull and prices tend to lower figures. Shoulders will hardly bring over 15½, loose, nor Sides over 17c, particularly if pressed on the market for sale. Such trade as there may be is quite limited to very small orders, as is the case, also, in reference to Bacon Meats.

The bidding for Government contracts to-day covered a large amount of stuff, and will afford a fair criterion of the working level of the market.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The offerings at the auction warehouses today numbered altogether a break of 97 hhds, but at that Louisville only a few hhds were sold, and at the Boone the prices bid for 25 hhds were rejected, while a lot of 4 hhds new Indiana leaf, from Washington county, commanded very good prices. Old tobacco is dull, while new crop is firm and much sought for with very meagre receipts. The sales were as follows:

At the Pickett—2 hhds low grade at $6 20 to 7, 4 hhds light lugs at $7 95 to 9 60, 2 of heavy lugs at $10 50 to $11 75, 8 hhds light leaf at $14 to 28 50, and 3 hhds at $30 25, 31 50 and 36 25.

At the Ninth Street—1 hhd at $6 10, 2 at $8 to 1 66, 2 at $13 to 3 50, and 2 at $15.

At the Boone—18 hhds at $5 to 7 80, 5 at $9 to 9 90, 3 at $11 to 11 70, 13 hhds at $13 50 to 25, and 4 hhds new leaf medium, from Washington Co., at $20 50, 21 50, 24 25 and 27 50.

At the Louisville—2 hhds at $8 50 to 9, 2 at $10 to 10 50, and 2 at $13 50 to 14.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Sales of 31 hhds and 15 boxes, viz: 26 hhds Mason county leaf, lugs and trash—4 at $8@8 50, 3 at $9@9 50, 2 at $10, 2 at $11, 1 at $12, 2 at $13 25@ 14 25, 1 at $15 50@16 75, 2 at $18 25, 1 at $19, 1 at $19 50, 2 at $21, 2 at $23 and 1 at 24 50; 6 hhds Virginia —1 at $8 50, 1 at $9 25, 2 at $11, 1 at $31, 1 at $35; 15 boxes Ohio, ranging from $6 to $15. Market active.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

The market continues the same. Sales of 16 and 5 boxes were made, including 3 hhds green damp lugs at $7 10 to $8 10; 2 hhds factory lugs at $12 25 to $13; 3 hhds common shipping leaf at $15 25 to $18 75; 6 hhds medium shipping leaf at $19 75 to $26; 2 hhds good shipping leaf at $31 25 to $36; 2 boxes from $5 00 to $7 50, per 100 lbs. Bids on 11 hhds and rejected.

Louisville Coal Market.

Best Pittsburgh continues to retail at 35c per bushel, delivered, or $8 per load of 25 bushels. Light supply of Pomeroy coal, with sales to boats at 25c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Wednesday, February 8, 1865.

Business may be said to have suspended so far as transactions were concerned. When you have nothing to sell there is no trouble in finding purchasers. That being the situation of crude oil dealers at this time, we have but little to record, at present, the only outlet for oil to reach this city being by the Allegheny River. We have no railroad facilities, hence, when the river is closed by ice, or in summer by low water, our resources are entirely cut off. Hence, the last receipts by the river was on the 14th of January, consisting of 634 bbls, whilst the entire receipts for January to that period were 4,703 bbls. In view of these facts and figures it appears strange that some of our enterprising citizens do not take the proper steps to have a railroad constructed to that important section of the country. It would not only be a paying institution, but would add largely to the wealth of the Iron City. In regard to prices we have no reliable quotations to furnish, crude oil being nominal at 35@40c, without and with packages. What the figures will be on the opening of navigation remains to be seen. The only Crude in this market, at the present time, consists of a few hundred barrels, held by refiners. The latest from Oil City and the wells represent a firm market. Money was plenty and so were purchasers of crude oils. The dealers from the east are daily making purchases. The amount of oil that has changed hands since the first of January is large:

CRUDE OIL—The market remains quiet; there being no stock to operate with; sales of 36 bbls heavy Frankiin oil at 42½c, package returned, this article being of a superior quality commands 6 to 7 cents ₰ gallon more than other descriptions; sales of 57 bbls heavy oil at 37½c, packages returned.

REFINED OIL.—We did not learn of any transactions; an offer was received yesterday from Philadelphia of 60c for 2,000 bbls bonded, delivered during the present month. The answer was: We will deliver 2,000 bbls, bonded, on board the cars at Pittsburgh, for 65c; this is the best we can do.

TAR—The market was quiet; the last sale reported was at $7 75 ₰ bbl.

Imports of Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

W. P. Logan, 110 bbls crude for Philadelphia. Lockhart & F., 61 bbls tar for New York.

J. A. Caughey, 67 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 24 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Finance and Trade.

Special Dispatch to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Railway speculation was buoyant at Stock Exchange. Prices were up 3 to 5 per cent. The advance is based on the general belief that the peace negotiations have failed and war is to go on. Government stocks are strong and better with a fair business. State bonds quiet and firm. Coal list generally higher. Miscellaneous shares firm. Gold advanced in the morning but in the afternoon the market was agitated by favorable military rumors and the advance was soon lost. Bull interest is not powerful enough to check the downward current. Money easier and unchanged. Foreign exchange dull. Petroleum stocks active and prices generally sustained. Sales of Germania at 95; Knickerbocker, 61; Cherry Run, 60; Manhattan, 72; Commercial Well, 270; Empire City, 330; Herbrick, 135; Oil Creek, 850; Tack, 485; United States, 2750; Oceanic, 4; Buchanan Farm, 185; Rynd Farm, 390. Petroleum market firmer but not active, at 49@50c for crude, 67@68c for refined in bond, and 89@88c for free.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.

Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold quiet, at 109¾@109⅝. Gold irregular and unsettled, and prices at 2½, closing at 2½. Government bonds generally firmer. Stocks heavy; New Haven, 69¾; Illinois Central, 91½; Erie, 70½; North Western, 35¾; do preferred, 66¾; Rock Island, 96¼; Fort Wayne, 95¾; Michigan Central, 113¾; Reading, 1.08¾; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 82; U. S. 6's, 81 coupons, 110¾; U. S. 6's, 5-20 coupons, 109¾; U. S. 6's, 10-40 coupons, 102. Treasury 7.30's, U. S. one year certificates, 99¾; C. & M. certificates, 27¾; Canton, 31½; Quicksilver, 87¾; Mariposa, 11; Pacific Mail, 280.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

The gold market is active, but unsettled. Prices show considerable strength, but there is no indisposition to take sides on the part of prominent operators. Expectations of news from Charleston, and a rumor that Grant is making a movement South of the James tend to create confidence, though without pulling down prices, which ranged from 2.15 to 2.16½.

New York Petroleum Market.

NEW YORK, February 7.

Petroleum quiet, at 48@49 for Crude; 68@70 for Refined in bond, and 89@90 for Refined, free.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

Cotton more active, and decidedly higher under the advance in Gold and an increased spinning demand, at 85c for middling, closing with sellers at that. Whisky dull at 42½@43c for State and Western 9@10c better, and more trade brands in market, closing steady with no sellers at that. Whisky dull at 42½@43c. Wheat 1@3c better and quiet; Winter Red Western, $2 40. Rye quiet; Western, $1 60. Barley steady. Corn firm and moderately active; prime old mixed Western at $1 48. Oats firmer at $1 10 for Western, closing with no sellers of Western below $1 11. Coffee quiet at 42½@43c for Rio, 44@46c for Maracaibo, and 48@50c for Java. Sugar firm; Muscovado, 9½@9¾c; Havana, 9½@9¾c. Molasses dull. Wool quiet. Pork opened more active and firmer and closed heavy at $35 50@37 25 for new mess; $34 50@35 00 for 1863-4 do, do, and regular do at $34 25@34 50; $30 00@31 00 for prime, and $26 25@26 50 for prime mess. Beef firm; sales of 800 bbls at $10 00@ 22 00 for plain mess and $21 00@24 00 for extra mess. Beef hams firm and active; sales of 340 bbls at $24 50@26 25. Dressed hogs firmer at 15¾@16¼ for Western. Bacon in fair demand at former prices; 20½@20¾c for Cumberland cut; 20½@21c for long cut hams, and 21½@22c for short ribbed. Cut meats more active; sales of 700 pkgs at 19½@20c for Cumberland and 21c for 225 long cut hams. Lard firmer and in good demand at 19¾@20c ₰ lb; also 20 bbls for March, sellers' option, at 23½c ₰ lb. Butter firm at 32@34c for Ohio and 44@50c for State. Cheese steady at 14@15c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

The current prices for the week at the markets were:

BEEF CATTLE—	1st qual. ₰ cwt	$23 00@25 00
	Fair to good qual.	18 00@22 50
	Common	15 00@15 00
	Inferior	14 00@15 00
COWS & CALVES—	1st quality	60 00@75 00
	Ordinary	45 00@55 00
	Common	40 00@40 00
	Inferior	35 00@40 00
VEAL CALVES—	1st quality ₰ lb	14@0 15 00
	Ordinary	11 00@13 00
	Common	10 00@10 00
	Inferior	10 00@10 50
SHEEP & LAMBS—	Extras, ₰ head	12 00@14 00
	Prime	9 00@10 00
	Ordinary	7 50@ 9 00
	Common	7 00@ 7 50
	Inferior	6 00@ 7 00
SWINE—Heavy	Corn fed, ₰ cwt	13 75@14 87
	Light and medium	13 00@14 00
	Still fed	12 00@13 50

Continuing small receipts of beef cattle, and the continued favorable weather, have combined to render the market extremely firm, and the sellers tried hard to establish another advance to-day, owing to the diminutive resistance of butchers, and the refusal of some of them to buy at all, had the effect of frustrating this design. Hogs were without decided change; prime were a shade better if anything.

Total receipts of all stock for

	This Week.	Last Week.
Beeves	5,886	4,463
Cows	123	87
Veal Calves	430	159
Sheep and Lambs	28,747	16,273
Swine	4,615	1,727

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.

The advance of 2 per cent. on Gold has not affected the market. Cotton dull at 80c. Flour dull and sales unimportant; superfine at $9@ 9 50; extra, $10@10 50. Wheat firm; Red, $2 50. Corn firm; new Yellow, $1 68. Petroleum firmer; crude, 45c; refined, in bond, 86@87c; do, free, in demand at 88@91c. Whisky firm.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.

Flour unchanged with a moderate demand, at $9 for good superfine and $9 25 to $10 for extra to fancy brands. Wheat steady at $1 90@1 95 for red and $2 05@2 10 for white. Corn dull at $1 05@1 12 for ear and shelled. Oats dull at 84@ 85c. Rye steady at $1 33@1 35. Barley unchanged and firm. Whisky dull at $2 20. But small sales can be made at this rate. Firmer feeling in the provision market, but there has been no demand for anything but lard, which advanced to 21½c for prime in tierces and 24c in kegs, holders at the close asking 22c and 24½c respectively. Mess pork and bulk meats all held higher. Three thousand bales of cotton arrived here from below to-day. Gold 213.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 7.

Flour quiet. Wheat firm and advanced 2@3c; sales at $1 48@1 60. Corn firm and advanced ½c; sales firm and advanced ½. Highwines dull at $2 16. Dressed Hogs firm and advanced 50c; sales at $15 50@14 00. Provisions firm. Mess Pork nominal at $35@36; prime advanced $2@2 50. Beef very firm; sales of 800 bbls at $19 00@ 22 00 for plain mess and $21 00@24 00 for extra mess. Beef hams in moderate demand at $30 bbl at $24 50@26 25. Dressed hogs firmer at 15¾@16¼ for Western. Bacon in fair demand at former prices; 20½@20¾c for Cumberland cut; 20½@21c for long cut hams, and 21½@22c for short ribbed. Cut meats more active; sales of 700 pkgs at 19½@20c for Cumberland and 21c for 225 long cut hams. Lard firmer and in good demand at 19¾@20c ₰ lb; also 20 bbls for March, sellers' option, at 23½c ₰ lb. Butter firm at 32@34c for Ohio and 44@50c for State. Cheese steady at 14@15c.

New York Copper Stocks.

February 6.

	Of.	Ask.		Of.	Ask.
Caledonia	—	8¼	Minnesota	—	26
Canada	—	1	N J Consol	10c	¾
Central	52	60	Norwich	3	4¾
Evergreen Bit	12	—	Ogdna	3	5
Flint Steel Riv	—	2¾	Ontonagon	—	9
Isle Royal	18½	15	Dover	3	3½
Mendota	5	—			

Boston Copper Stocks.

February 6.

Central	53	Rockland	10
Franklin	50	Aztec no bid	—
Hancock	9	French Creek	¾
Huron	86	Canada, no bid	—
Isle Royal	13	Copper Falls	20
Minnesota	20	Quincy	90

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

For Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—M. Hoffman, 3 pkgs indse; Thos Arbuckle, 36 bales cotton; McElroy & Co, 10 bdls broom handles; Arsenal, 13 bxs ordinance stores; Graff & Reiter, 187 sks wheat; J D Glenn, 7 bbls port; E T Kennedy, 102 sks wheat; A H Childs, 66 bales tow; W Mullons, 50 old wheels; Schultz, Son & Co, 18 kgs butter; Fetzer & Armstrong, 13 bbls apples, 270 bags coals; W H Garrison, 127 sacks barley; J Rhodes, 1 car barley; L H Voight, 18 bbls apples; 1 tub butter; Fetzer & Armstrong, 9 pkgs produce; McCullough, Son & Co, 68 pkgs produce; J M'Kelvy, 273 sks corn; Hitchcok & M'Creery, 182 sks barley; B Rafferty, 171 sks corn; J S Liggett, 144 sks wheat.

Imports per Pittsburgh F. W. & C. R. R.—Jones & Laughlin, 15 bdls iron; J P Pearson, 1 car lumber; J Floyd & Co, 15 kegs butter; Spencer & McKay, 14½ pkgs marchandise; J H Canfield, 26 bxs cheese; Patterson & A, 25 do do; L H Voight, 18 do do; G S Bryant, 1 car metal; Godfrey & C, 21 sks rags; McElroy & Co, 27 bdls broom corn; C G Hussey & Co, 2 crates; F Van Gorder, 6 pkgs merchandise; H Riddle, 12 bbls apples, F Van Gorder, 5 bbls butter; Thos Rankin, 5 bxs soap; J Rhodes, 40 sks barley.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R R.—J. S. Welty, 18 sacks oats; C. Lee, 20 bush potatoes.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Golden Era.....Kerr.....Portsmouth.

DEPARTED.

Minerva.....Gordon.....Wheeling.

THE RIVER—Last evening at twilight there were about eight feet five inches water in the channel. Snowing all day.

THE Minerva, Captain Gordon, left yesterday for Wheeling with a good trip.

NAVIGATION may be considered as opened. There have been arrivals this week and one departure, and more expected.

THE fine passenger steamer Guidon, Captain Batchelor, for Cincinnati and Louisville on Friday. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE fine new passenger steamer Minniola leaves this day, positively for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat is in charge of Captain Dickinson, formerly of the White Hose. The Captain is an experienced officer and quite a favorite with passengers and shippers. We are pleased to see him in charge of so fine a packet.

THE far-famed side-wheel packet Bayard, Captain Saint, leaves this day positively, for Parkersburg and the oil regions, at eleven A. M. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers, this boat has no superior. For ever attentive friend, Captain D. Moore, will do the honors in the office with credit to himself and profit for the owners.

Cincinnati.—The *Commercial* says: The river rose five feet during the 24 hours ending on Sat urday night, and commenced receding during the same night, and by dark last evening had fallen four or five inches. There is twenty feet twelve to Louisville, and seven feet on the falls. Navigation is fully resumed above to Cairo. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers are falling, with four feet in the channel. Navigation will probably resumed between St. Louis and Cairo.

DEPARTED.—Anna and Kate Robinson for Tarrytown; Jas Rhodes, for Marietta; Fleetwood, for Marietta; Gen Lytle, Nashville, Arizonia, Nevagal, Nora, Lea! Leo!, Majestic, Nightingale, Robert Moore and J. G. Blackford, for Louisville; Silver Moon and Champion for Memphis; and Silver Wave, for New Orleans, were among the departures.

ARRIVED.—Nos. 3, Swallow, Anna, Kate Robinson, Robert Moore, Silver Moon and Champion were full of freight—all they could carry.

Messr